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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Poor Balance Sheet

IT must be confessed that the balance sheet emerging from the Berlin conference is anything but impressive. No progress whatever was made on the two principal subjects—Germany and the Austrian peace treaty; on the contrary Russia and the Western powers are today further apart than ever before in their approach to these two European problems. Thus, so far as the main purpose of the deliberations is concerned, the four foreign ministers have to admit complete failure. Two minor achievements are to be noted: one was the decision to hold a round-table conference on Korea in April; the other to exchange views on world disarmament, aiming at a minimum at a substantial reduction in armaments. The significance of the first decision is that it breaks the Communist-United Nations deadlock over the convening of a Korean peace conference. The agreement also possesses interesting features. Firstly it excludes recognition of Communist China as one of the five world powers; secondly it substitutes the "round table" principle for the United Nations' resolution on the Korean conference which laid down it should be a two-sided meeting with the belligerents sitting opposite each other. Thus both Mr. Molotov and the Western foreign ministers made helpful concessions which, it can only be hoped, will bear fruit when the Geneva conference is convened on April 28.

ON Germany, the East-West deadlock has been made complete by the failure of the Ministers to agree even on the procedure for alleviating the hardships caused by the division of their country. Not unnaturally the Western powers interpreted Mr. Molotov's proposals to set up all-German committees to effect this as the thin edge of a wedge designed to make them recognise the Communist East German Government. But the failure of the Big Four to make any progress on the German problem was not the biggest disappointment of the conference: no final agreement on that complicated question was anticipated. It was, however, expected that the Austrian state treaty problem would be settled, especially in view of the Western powers' preparedness to accept the original Soviet proposals on the five clauses of the tentative treaty still in dispute. That even this would not satisfy Mr. Molotov has proved to the world at large that Russia has no intention of permitting Austria to regain her full independence, and that Mr. Molotov went to the Berlin conference cynically determined to have nothing to do with an Austrian peace treaty.

SPOTLIGHT SHIFTS TO THE FAR EAST

Big Four Decision Breaks Korean Deadlock

AN "IMPORTANT ADVANCE"

Berlin, Feb. 18.

The spotlight on world affairs tonight shifted from Europe, where the Big Four foreign ministers candidly admitted that they had failed to reach agreement on Germany, Austria and European security, and revealed Korea and Indo-China in the centre of the political stage.

On April 26, in Geneva, representatives of Communist China will join world counsels, together with the representatives of Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States and other interested countries, in an effort to solve the problems of a divided Korea and a war-torn Indo-China.

But the United States, through its Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, has made it clear that meeting Communist China in an international conference will not involve diplomatic recognition of the Chinese People's government.

Nor will the conference be a five-power affair only as demanded by the Soviet Union in the early stages of the Berlin conference.

The final communiqué of the Berlin conference issued today revealed that, in discussing the problem of Korea, those taking part with Communist China would include the Republic of Korea, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and other countries, whose armed forces had participated in the hostilities in Korea and which desired to take part in the deliberations in Geneva.

In the case of Indo-China, the communiqué continued that Communist China would be accompanied to the conference by "other interested states."

The four foreign ministers, "the communiqué said, "considering that the establishment by peaceful means of a united and independent Korea would be an important factor in the reduction of international tension and the restoration of peace in other parts of Asia, propose that a conference of representatives of Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and other countries, whose armed forces have participated in the hostilities in Korea and which desire to participate in the settlement of the Korean question, be held in Geneva on April 26 with a view to reaching a peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

The communiqué added that "the problem of the restoration of peace in Indo-China" would also be examined at the conference, to which "other interested states" would be invited.

UNITING KOREA

In his final speech, Mr. Dulles told the conference that he hoped the decision to meet in Geneva would be acceptable to the other parties concerned. The decision, he added, would provide a possibility of uniting Korea in freedom as had been promised.

The decision, continued the American Secretary of State, would also furnish an opportunity, if Communist China so wished, of restoring peace and good order in Indo-China, thus enabling the Associated States to have freedom and enjoy it in security.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, who expressed disappointment over the

failure to reach agreement on European problems, described the calling of the Geneva conference as "a different matter." "It breaks the deadlock that has existed for so many months at Panmunjom," he declared, "and opens the way for a settlement in Korea. This is an important advance."

Mr. Eden also welcomed the prospect of an eventual settlement in Indo-China.

"I think moreover," he continued, "it is fair to say that even where our policies are fundamentally opposed, as the discussions here have not been, we must admit they are not valueless. At least, we understand one another's position."

Mr. Eden then thanked his colleagues and said he looked forward to seeing them again in Geneva in April.

Both the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, expressed regret at the failure of the conference on European problems but welcomed the agreement to hold a conference on Korea and Indo-China.

British diplomatic circles tonight greeted the decision to an Asian conference and described it as a step on the road to settling the general problem of the Far East and one which should lead to a reduction in international tension.

VICTORY FOR BOTH

They said that the importance of the decision lay in the fact that it represented a victory for both camps.

Though Mr. Molotov had not succeeded in obtaining a five-power conference, at least Communist China had secured recognition as a leading Asian power in a conference designed to deal with problems of that region.

British circles said also that the United States had given proof of diplomatic elasticity in meeting Communist China, while the French had acquired the opportunity of finishing with dignity and with the agreement of her allies and the Associated States of Indo-China a long and costly war.

They added that the decision was also a triumph for Mr. Eden, who had succeeded in tackling all outstanding world problems to those of Europe.

—France-Press.

Turncoat GI To Be Tried

Washington, Feb. 18.

The United States Army announced today that Corporal Edward S. Dickenson, who first embraced and then renounced Communism, while a war prisoner in Korea, will be tried by court martial.

The Army said that a pre-trial investigation disclosed "sufficient information" to make necessary "the court martial against the Cracker Neck, Virginia, mountain boy."

It said that Dickenson will be tried on charges:

1—"That he committed a crime by giving information to his captors concerning his fellow prisoners in order to receive favourable treatment and by so doing caused these other Americans punishment and hardship, and

2—"That such communication with the enemy is unlawful, and contrary to regulation and custom."

Dickenson also is charged with "unlawfully and without authority" associating and collaborating with the enemy.

CHANGED HIS MIND

The Army emphasized that the charges on which Dickenson will be tried involve his actions while a prisoner of the Communists and not while he was in the neutral zone under the custody of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

It was while he was in the hands of the Indian Custodial Command that Dickenson changed his mind and decided to return to the United States.

"The Army said that Dickenson 'would have been similarly charged and tried even had he returned in the prisoner exchange' last Summer and Autumn."

The maximum penalty for conviction on charges of aiding the enemy is death. Conviction on charges of misconduct while a prisoner is punishable by a prison sentence, dishonourable discharge or other punishment decreed by the court martial, but not death. —United Press.

Egyptian Slain By Border Patrol

Tel-Aviv, Feb. 18.

An Egyptian soldier was killed today during an exchange of fire between an Israeli border patrol and an Egyptian squad near the Gaza Strip, Israeli Army spokesmen said tonight.

He said Egyptian troops in the Gaza Strip crossed the Israeli border and the body of an Egyptian soldier was found some 20 yards inside Israeli territory.

The incident was the latest in a series of border clashes between the two countries since the armistice was signed in 1948. —United Press.

REBELS BLOW UP TRAIN

Rangoon, Feb. 18.

The engine driver and two firemen of a goods train were reported missing when insurgents, believed to be Karen rebels, blew up a train south of Toungoo early this morning, reports reaching here this evening said.

Toungoo lies 185 miles north of Rangoon on the railway to Mandalay. The engine and 11 coaches jumped into the air when the bridge was dynamited. A relief train left immediately for the place of the accident after reports were received this evening. Railway officials said it would take six days to repair the damaged track.

KIKUYU HANGED

Nairobi, Feb. 18.

Kikuyu leader, Mr. J. M. Njiru, was hanged today for the murder of a British soldier. —United Press.

Elephants Go To War



Although it may seem strange to the Western world to use an elephant in the same manner as a horse to fight a war, this is not so in the land of Cambodia, one of the three associated states of Indo-China. Elephants are used by the Khmer Battalions (12,000 former French trained and supervised, but now completely under Cambodian control), to transport food supplies and munitions to troops out on patrol. This ancient method of using elephants dates back to the Khmer reign about 10th century, and is somewhat reminiscent of Hannibal and his elephant corps in their fight against Roman Legions. —London Express.

Adventurous Voyage Ends

Barbados, Feb. 18.

Three young Britons guided their tough little 12-ton yacht into harbour here on Tuesday after a gruelling 88-day Atlantic crossing from Dakar.

Aboard the torn and battered Petula were 27-year-old Frank Evans, 33-year-old Roland Sherman, marine biologist, and 32-year-old Claude Dickson, meteorologist, who set out from Sutton Harbour, Plymouth, on August 28.

The scientific survey which they carried out on the storm-whipped voyage was one of the longest in history. During the trip they measured the sea and air temperatures, took samples of plankton, photographed, measured and checked fish for parasites.

On arrival at Carlisle Harbour here, the Petula still had ample food but water supplies were running low.

The Britons will stay about one month in Barbados before taking their samples back to the London University for laboratory tests.

Although the trip was run as a private venture, it received support from the British Natural History Museum in Brussels.

On the voyage, the Petula towed a 16 by eight-foot raft which was released about 200 miles out from Barbados. Each day the party took turns in riding the raft and studying sea life. —United Press.

Quake Recorded

Panama, Calif., Feb. 18.

A 2.5 magnitude quake, earth quake, was recorded at 2,000 miles south of the quake zone. The quake was recorded at 2,000 miles south of the quake zone. —United Press.

Red Rebels Stop Fighting

STRANGE LULL IN INDO-CHINA

Hanoi, Feb. 18.

Communist rebel activity slackened mysteriously throughout almost all Indo-China today and some circles wondered if it was linked with the winding up of the Berlin conference.

Only in one isolated spot in the Central Zone were the Reds on the offensive, according to the French High Command. French Union forces profited from the lull to push scattered clean-up drives.

"The Vietminh has shown no important activity in the whole of Indo-China during the day," announced headquarters.

Coming in the wake of widespread, though officially denied, rumours that unofficial Red emissaries might now be sounding out possibilities of peace negotiations, the situation led some observers to theorise that the Vietminh might be attempting a new psychological strategy against the West within the frame of the Berlin decision on an Indo-China peace parley.

The French have denied the rumours emphatically, but so far no declaration had come from the Vietnamese government.

strengthening of the Royal Cambodian Army, now small but being swelled by national conscription.

"I have a very satisfactory impression of the clear progress being made by the Army," M. Plevin told newsmen. "I was struck by the firmness of the authorities to reinforce to the maximum defence of their country, Cambodia, from all evidence is on the right road." —United Press.

More Rioting In Calcutta

Calcutta, Feb. 18.

Demonstrators waged guerrilla war against police and troops here last night on the third day of rioting touched off by the strike of 25,000 secondary school teachers in West Bengal.

About 200 people were arrested for disturbing the peace and damaging state property.

In North Calcutta, police opened fire twice on rioters who retaliated with bricks and home-made bombs. One policeman was seriously injured when a bomb exploded in his face.

Police foiled several attempts to set state buses on fire. In some areas brickbats were thrown at passengers in moving buses.

Police said last night the rioters operated by entering back lanes and plunging them in darkness by stoning the street lamps. Then they attacked police and troops with brickbats.

In one area police fought a two-hour battle before breaking up a crowd of demonstrators.

An official statement last night said Wednesday's rioting caused about 274,000 damage to state property. —Reuters.

Spies' Children Neglected

Allegation Against Foster Parents

New York, Feb. 18.

The two young sons of executed atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were removed from their foster home today on charges that they were being neglected and exploited.

Justice Jacob Panken in the Children's Court set February 23 for a hearing of charges brought by the City Department of Welfare against a prominent song writer and his wife with whom the children have been living since Christmas.

Justice Panken told reporters after the closed hearing that the children had been placed "under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Court until a final determination" of the children's guardianship.

They have not had a legal guardian since the death of their parents in the Sing Sing electric chair last June.

The boys, Michael, 11, and Robert, 6, had been mysteriously brought into Court following the service of a summons on the foster family, Abel and Ann Meeropol, last night.

Meeropol, 51, under the name of Lewis Allan, is a composer and lyricist with at least one song, "Apples, Peaches and Cherries," a current hit.

Justice Panken said that the action had been originated by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on information supplied by the Department of Welfare and that the Department was the petitioner.

He said that the action charged neglect in two particulars: that the children were taken from place to place, home to home, without a guardian having been appointed by a surrogate to supervise and care for them; and that "the children were exploited for fundraising operations." —United Press.

Free Market In Cotton Bill

London, Feb. 18.

The House of Commons, by 280 votes to 261 last night passed a bill which opens the way to a free market in cotton for British buyers. —United Press.

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Free Market In Cotton Bill

London, Feb. 18.

The House of Commons, by 280 votes to 261 last night passed a bill which opens the way to a free market in cotton for British buyers. —United Press.

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"FAVOURABLE TURN" IN INDO-CHINA

Optimistic Forecast By U.S. Defence Leader

Washington, Feb. 18. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Arthur Radford, today predicted a "favourable turn" in the Indo-China war within a very few months.

This view was given to a private meeting of the Far East Subcommittee of the House of Representatives before which the Admiral and Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Bedell Smith, testified on the Indo-China situation today. They told the Subcommittee that Communist prospects of an ultimate victory "are non-existent."

Partially Blind Veteran Won The Prize

Sydney, Feb. 18. Mr. Harley Cohen, 50, partially blinded World War One veteran, won a country-wide competition organised by the Songwriters' and Composers' Association to find an Australian national anthem.

Mr. Cohen, who said he had been writing songs as a hobby since he was at Gallipoli, named his entry "Because I Love Australia."

He is giving all proceeds from the sale of sheet music of his song to the Partially Blind Soldiers' Association.

A large production group in Australia will play the anthem in its theatres, — China Mail Special.

Eisenhower's Plans To Meet Recession

New York, Feb. 18. If employment in America does not pick up in March—as it usually does—President Eisenhower said yesterday he would be prepared to consider anti-recession action including possible tax concessions to boost consumer purchasing power.

The President's statement was generally interpreted as the strongest recognition to date that perhaps more drastic governmental action might be in the offing than has been prescribed to date.

The President reiterated that the Government was prepared to move rapidly and effectively to forestall any severe business setback.

Meanwhile, Republican and Democratic Congressmen appeared ready to back any emergency measures should the President feel corrective steps are required.

Democrats praised the President for "belatedly" recognising the United States is faced with a recession. Republicans, on the other hand, insisted that business will pick up and that the situation is not as gloomy as depicted by the Democrats.

Administration spokesmen are banking on the expected boost in Spring sales to put the economy on an upward trend. They expect sales boosts around Easter. That is when a "seasonal" pick-up usually occurs.

Housewives buy clothes, farmers new equipment. There is more talk than of buying new cars; construction work generally picks up.

In the opinion of Government experts, climbing Spring sales will be accompanied by declining inventories. By mid-year, it is estimated that present inventories of \$79,800,000,000 will fall by \$2,000,000,000.

A chain reaction would set in, the experts said: more orders for goods, a step-up in production and more employment. — United Press.

A statement issued later by the Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. Walter Judd (Republican), quoted Admiral Radford as saying: "Both General Navarre and General Hinh, Chief of Staff of the Vietnamese army, have developed a broad strategic concept which within a very few months should insure a favourable turn in the course of the war."

"It involves strengthening the armies fighting the Communists through the development of important new elements of the Vietnamese National Army."

The statement which was approved by the Admiral and Mr. Smith, added: "Both witnesses underlined the point that although the French and Indo-Chinese are confronted with an enemy increasingly powerful because of Chinese Communist assistance, Communist prospects of achieving any decisive immediate successes are slight, while their prospects of an ultimate victory are non-existent."

"The goal of the Communists during recent months, the Subcommittee was told, has been through spectacular military movements, to achieve an appearance of success not at all justified by their actual deeds."

AFFECT MORALE

"Their aim has been thereby to affect adversely the morale of the peoples opposed to them and to make them despair of eventual success. In this they have failed."

"It involves primarily the strengthening of the armies fighting against the Communists through the development of important new elements of the Vietnamese National Army," he said.

Mr. Judd said that as to sending additional United States troops to Indo-China, "there is nothing new in the works. We are carrying out the programme (of military and technical aid) with rapidity and success."

Mr. Judd told reporters that there was no plan for sending more United States troops to Indo-China.

Admiral Radford told reporters: "I feel that militarily the situation is satisfactory and I also feel that we are meeting French requests for material and technical assistance."

He said that there is no pending "proposal" to send additional troops to Indo-China to help native troops. "I consider it speculation," he told reporters. — United Press and Reuter.

Modernising British Railways

London, Feb. 18. British Railways have announced that this year they will force ahead with plans to replace obsolete rolling stock.

They hope to provide 2,760 new passenger train coaches, 53,000 freight wagons and 325 locomotives this year.

This is two and a half times the number of passenger train coaches built last year, 38 per cent more freight wagons and 50 per cent more locomotives, a reflection of the improved steel supply and the British Transport Commission's determination to modernise the railways as quickly as possible. — China Mail Special.

The Belles Of St. Trinian's



'Sixth Formers' queue for tea after filming a dormitory scene for the New Line-Gillett production, 'The Belles of St. Trinian's'—based on Ronald Searle's amusing school of fiction—at Shepperton Studios, Middlesex.

Communists At "Critical Point" In Philippines

Manila, Feb. 18. The Communist movement in the Philippines has reached a critical point, according to informed sources. Battered by the armed forces and robbed of much of its emotional appeal by the policies of President Magsaysay, the Communist inspired and led Huk organisation has been broken into small bands operating in the mountain areas of Luzon Island.

Intelligence sources estimate that the Huks have some 3,200 armed members now compared to possibly 10 times that number in 1950.

The sources have evidence to indicate that there is a fight among the top Huk leaders for control of the tattered remnants of the party and military organisation.

Huk operations have been reduced to indiscriminate ambushes and terrorism, burning of cane fields and robberies. Intelligence sources believe the Huks are desperately trying to find some way to ease the incessant pressure on them and to gain time to rebuild their forces.

Recent incidents convinced Government officials that the Communists were on the downgrade.

TWO POINTERS

Here are two pointers: 1. Huk "Supreme" Luis Taruc met with a representative of President Magsaysay and said he wanted to end the "civil war" with the Government. Taruc praised Magsaysay, the man responsible for foiling the Reds' drive for power, and said he approved of the land reform policies and other plans of Mr. Magsaysay. He did not offer to surrender.

2. Another top Huk leader, Ceo Alejandro, negotiated with a Magsaysay spokesman about surrender conditions. The Government rejected conditions laid down by Alejandro which included the promise of a presidential pardon for all past crimes and permission to keep weapons.

While the Government officials conferred with the two leaders at separate spots, military operations in the areas were suspended.

Officials felt that the two Huk men were stalling for time in the standard Communist manner while their forces regrouped and were re-supplied, but wanted to follow every possibility of ending the killing.

UNTIL MONDAY Mr. Magsaysay and the Army's chief, Major-General Jesus Vargas, gave the decisions until Monday to surrender on Government terms. — United Press.

before a full-scale campaign to wipe them out was opened. General Vargas wanted to give them only 48 hours, but Mr. Magsaysay overruled the Chief of Staff.

The intelligence sources said that Alejandro had moved up from the No. 4 spot in the Huk hierarchy and was challenging Taruc for overall command.

The No. 1 leader, Jesus Lava, has not been heard from for some time and it was believed that there was a possibility he was dead, sick or out of the country.

There were no indications that the Philippine Communist movement was being materially supported by the Chinese or Russian Communists. — United Press.

INTERESTING JOB

New Haven, Connecticut, Feb. 18.

David H. Parsons, who left his job as a shipping clerk in a mail order store two years ago to join the staff of Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History, leaves for Australia tomorrow to search for rare birds and small mammals needed for scientific research.

Mr. Parsons will spend at least six months in the Northern Territory, Melville Island and Queensland. He hopes to bring back specimens to replenish the Yale collection which is 116 years old and originally was acquired from the noted bird painter, John Gould. — United Press.

COMMENCING

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MOVE TO RECOGNISE RED CHINA

SEEN IN USA

Fears Of Peking's Inclusion In Far East Talks Expressed By Congressmen

Washington, Feb. 18.

A number of U.S. Congressmen said today they saw in the Big Four decision to include Red China in a Far East peace conference at Geneva the possibility that the U.S. Government might recognise the Peking regime and permit its entry into the United Nations.

Senator Richard B. Russell (Georgia), ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said: "If this is the entering wedge to recognition of Red China, if it involves admission of Red China to the United Nations, I think it's an awfully move. But if it only means an effort is made to arrive at some clear understanding for peace in the Far East, I'm not against it."

Illegal Distillery Raided

Johannesburg, Feb. 18. Johannesburg's Flying Squad seized 20,000 bottles of newly-distilled brandy and gin in a cramped warren of passages and tiny rooms under an innocent-looking suburban shop.

Police said that the illegal distillery, biggest ever detected in South Africa, was operated clandestinely.

Powerful fumes filled the place because the electric current was switched off but when it was on the fumes were driven directly into the city streets and no smell of the spirits could tantalise customers in the shop overhead.

In the cellars were 115 cases of liquor and half a dozen big metal tanks containing "ripe" spirit for bottling and shipment.—Reuter.

Atomic Research Hampered By Regulations

Ottawa, Canada, Feb. 18. The Chairman of the Canadian Atomic Energy Control Board, Dr. Chalmers Jack MacKenzie, warned the western world it was in danger of slowing down atomic research by too rigid security regulations.

From now on the less the secrecy the faster would Canada and the world derive peacetime benefits from atomic energy, he added.

He forecast that Canada—second only to the Belgian Congo in uranium production—might have her first economically practicable energy plant operating within five years.

Dr. MacKenzie was speaking at a dinner attended by Mr. Louis St. Laurent, the Prime Minister, to mark his award of Britain's coveted Kelvin medal.—Reuter.

Senator Mike Mansfield (Democrat, Montana), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said, "If such a conference is held, it will make little difference if Red China is admitted as a back-seat member or a full-fledged participant. This would, in effect, accord a degree of recognition to Communist China that has previously been denied by this country. I am opposed to the recognition of Red China."

Representative Charles J. Keating (Republican, Wisconsin) complained: "This is the first step toward recognition of Red China."

He told a reporter that Russia had scored a triumph in getting Red China accepted at the Geneva conference.

Representative Walter H. Judd, key member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he was not happy about the proposed meeting. He said it would give the Communists "more and more chances to carry on their skillful manoeuvres and dust-throwing and efforts to divide and weaken our side."

"It will inevitably increase the power and position of Communist China in the minds of people on the fence," Representative Judd said.

He warned that the meeting might set off a whole string of negotiations between Asiatic countries like Japan, India, Burma, Indo-China and Thailand with the Red Chinese.

"It is questionable whether any possible advantage in the long run can offset the immediate psychological bad results."

"If we handle it every step of the way with great skill," he said, "perhaps we can get some psychological, diplomatic victory."

Representative James P. Richards, ranking Democrat on the Committee, said, "I don't see any objection. It may help to make these fellows (Communists) show their hand somewhat like Berlin did."

"We may find out sooner (by having a conference) whether they intend to do something about it (Korea) or let the stalemate continue," he said.

Senator Walter F. George (Georgia), senior Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, said Red China's participation in the Geneva conference might be a first step toward recognising Red China.—United Press.

Eden, Dulles Leave

Berlin, Feb. 18. The American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, left here by plane for Wahn airport, Cologne, at 8 p.m. (7 p.m. GMT) and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, is expected to leave at 3.05 p.m. tomorrow (2.05 p.m. GMT).

Mr. Eden will go directly to London, and will be accompanied by Mr. Anthony Nutting, the Parliamentary Secretary at the Foreign Office, Sir Frank Roberts, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and several other members of the British delegation.

Mr. Dulles flew to Wahn airport in an American military plane. At Tempelhof airport, Mr. Dulles was seen off by the West Berlin burgomaster, Dr.

Walter Schreiber, the chairman of the Berlin House of Representatives, Dr. Otto Suhr, and several officials representing the British and French military governments.

The missions of the Western countries in Berlin were also represented.

Mr. Dulles is expected to be accompanied on the return journey to the United States by the American delegation to the Berlin conference. Before leaving, he said he was sad to leave Berlin without having been able to do more for the city, and said he was determined to continue his efforts in future.

He was grateful for the reception he received from Berliners, and regretted he had not been able to see more of the city.

He hoped the next time he visited Berlin would be made under better circumstances. He praised Berlin as the symbol of freedom which commands the admiration of the world.—France-Press.

EAST-WEST TRADE

New York, Feb. 18. One little-noted side of the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference in Berlin has been Russia's demand that the West drop its restrictions on trade with the Communist world, says a United Press dispatch.

The stand of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V. M. Molotov, in Berlin has been a continuation of a campaign launched by Russia two years ago first to break the Allied blockade against the shipment of strategic goods to the Reds, and the second to woo away the United States' allies with promises of vast profits to be made in trade with the East.

Since the death of Stalin and the rise of Premier Georgi Malenkov, there also has been the rising conviction that Russia must vastly step up its imports from the West if it is to carry out promises of a higher standard of living at home.

A British trade delegation in Moscow has sent back glittering reports about the possibilities of Russian trade.

The British report that the Reds have offered to buy 100,000 tons of British goods, including a huge order for ships. However, some of the goods offered are of a quality that all is not gold that glitters. Russia's trade appetite is not so simple as it seems. It is not only the goods that are wanted but also the money to pay for them. Russia has already found out the hard way that it cannot pay for its goods in dollars. It has to pay in gold or in other hard currencies.—United Press.



Hardly believable, but it's the same girl—singer GERTRUDE HOLT as she appears in TV's 'Opera for Everybody'. Gertrude's charming and elegant Dorabella from 'Coelebs' contrasts with her gipsy Azucena in Verdi's 'Il Trovatore'. In her last TV appearance, she sang as the courtesan, Madama, in Verdi's 'Rigoletto'. Gertrude, London-born, has the rare coloratura mezzo-soprano voice. Dina Bortoli, the Italian tenor under whom she studied, calls her voice 'exceptional'.

To Make An Average Scot Look Bored Just Mention "Home Rule"

Glasgow, Feb. 18.

Scottish home rulers who want a political and economic breakaway from England are gloomily watching their hopes fade after some fairly spectacular postwar successes. Three years ago, the question of a separate Parliament for Scotland was on every Highland tongue. Today, if you mention it to the average Scotsman, he shrugs his shoulders and looks bored.

Temporarily, at least, it looks like a lost cause, destroyed by the acts of extremists in the movement.

Yet, around 1950, 2,000,000 Scots out of a total population of 5,000,000 enthusiastically signed a Covenant calling for home rule for Scotland.

An opinion poll taken by a mass-circulation newspaper appeared to show that 70 per cent of the population were for self-government, and only 15 per cent against. The remaining 15 per cent had no views on it.

The Covenant Association, led by a lawyer, Dr. John MacCormack, and backed by many prominent Scots men and women, gained its success because it appealed to the curious blend of romanticism and severe logic which makes up the character of the average Scot.

It did not go to extremes. Scotland would have a Parliament of her own but she would still remain within the United Kingdom. The sponsors of the Covenant put forward economic arguments as to why Scotland, with her wood, whisky and ship-building, could be better off handling her own business and affairs, leaving foreign policy and defence to the national Parliament in London.

FLOCKED

In cities, towns and villages Scotsmen flocked to sign the Covenant and it looked as though a wave of nationalistic fervour was sweeping over the Heather.

Then came the affair of the Stone of Destiny.

On Christmas Day, 1950, a group of young Scottish nationalists broke into Westminster Abbey, London, and removed the historic block of sandstone on which ancient Scottish kings were crowned. They took it back to Scotland, from where it had been seized by King Edward I of England in 1296, and kept it hidden for four months.

This was the start of the decline.

Some of the Covenant Movement leaders appeared to approve the Stone of Destiny incident. As a result, many sober-minded Scots who had willingly signed the Covenant, drew back as though their fingers had been burned. The invasion of England's great national shrine was disastrous to them. They wanted no part in wild, romantic escapades which flouted the law.

HASTENED DECLINE

Quarrels among leaders of the Covenant Movement, with the resignation of some of the most respected and responsible personalities, hastened the decline.

The move to the Throne of Queen Elizabeth brought these political actions by extreme nationalists.

little seemed petty to many Scots and the campaign probably lost more supporters to the cause than it gained.

Then, last November, a sensational trial in Edinburgh caused the biggest slump of all its support for the nationalist cause.

Four young nationalists were charged with "plotting to overthrow the Government in Scotland." It was alleged that they had intended to blow up St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, headquarters of Government Departments in Scotland.

The accused pleaded that their "conspiracy" was an elaborate hoax designed to show up police agents and informers who were penetrating the nationalist movement. The jury acquitted them on the major charges of trying to overthrow the realm but they were sent to prison for a year on the lesser count of possessing explosives.

Other nationalists have since tried to have the youth hailed as "martyrs," but with little success. Most Scots men and women in fact have gone to the other extreme and claim that the trial, with its adolescent "rebel and dagger" heroes, has held Scotland up to ridicule abroad.—China Mail Special.

It's The Same Girl!

UK Government White Paper Says:

'Intense Atomic Attack For Short Time If War Should Break Out'

London, Feb. 18.

The British government white paper on defence today stated that "should global war be forced upon Britain, it must be assumed that atomic weapons would be employed on both sides, and the conflict would probably start with a relatively short period of intense atomic attacks."

The defence of the United Kingdom, said the white paper, is indissolubly linked with the North Atlantic Defence Treaty. It added: "While the government will work for a further improvement in international relations, the long term aims of world Communism appear to be unaltered."

It was clear, said the document, that one of the principal Soviet aims was to weaken the strength of the navy and the air force are expected to remain broadly constant, but the army should increase by about 13,000.

The period of national service would remain at 24 months, but the white paper said, "the government will keep under review the possibility of shortening the period should circumstances permit."—France-Press & Reuter.

It pointed out the fact that fighting was continuing in Malaya and Indo-China.

The paper said that it was therefore essential that "our Commonwealth partners and our allies should combine to build up our armed strength to the maximum of ability."

The statement added that "provided that the defence effort is maintained, that we continue to conduct our diplomacy with patience and resolution, it is the government's view that the continuation for a long period of the present state of cold war is more likely than the outbreak of a major war on any particular date."

A prospect of intense atomic attack emphasises yet again the prime necessity of basing our defence policy on the prevention of war," the statement said.

OFFSET MANPOWER

It said: "It also makes clear the need to keep the lead, which we now hold, in technical development on which we must rely to offset the preponderance of the Communist states in manpower."

Discussing atomic weapons and guided missiles, the statement said it would be some years yet before Britain had enough of these to bring about any very radical modification in the pattern of her defence effort.

"Even in a major war, it does not seem likely that the possession of new weapons will make it any less necessary to keep a firm control of troops on the ground and of aircraft in the air. The first shock of an attack to hold the enemy until tactical situations which the new weapons will create."

Britain's armed forces are now being supplied with atomic weapons.

ADVANCED STAGE

Guided missiles have reached an advanced stage of development.

The statement said "an air to air weapon will be the first to come into service, and surface to air weapons will follow."

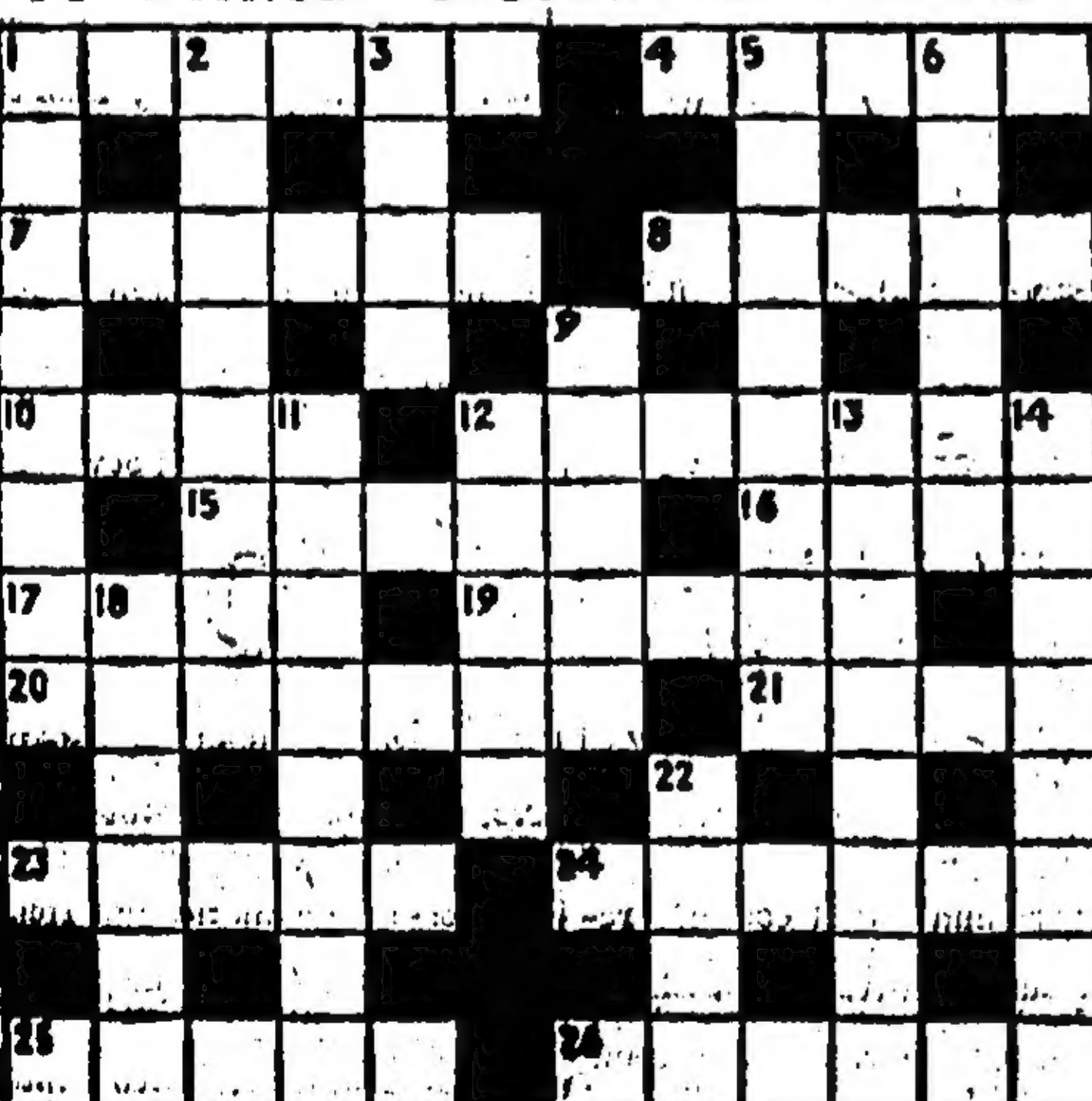
The estimated total active strength of the British forces on April 1 this year is 855,500; and on April 1 next year, 844,300.

15 KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Tunis, Feb. 18.

A French naval Junkers plane crashed and exploded in flames in the mountains of Djebel Zaghouan, south of Tunis, tonight and all 15 men on board were killed.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Empty (8).
- 4 Service (8).
- 7 Agree (8).
- 8 Slant (8).
- 10 Come into view (4).
- 12 Equestrian (7).
- 13 Horizontal (5).
- 14 Insects (4).
- 15 Hastened (4).
- 16 Vainly (6).
- 17 Boring (7).
- 21 Block (4).
- 22 Unintentional (5).
- 24 Deprive of weapons (0).
- 25 Scatter (5).
- 26 Charge (6).

DOWN

- 1 Singer (8).
- 2 Sings (8).
- 3 Intelligence (4).
- 5 Walker (8).
- 6 Noble of discharge (0).
- 9 Merry occasions (8).
- 11 Physics (8).
- 12 Stage show (8).
- 13 Indecent (8).
- 14 Value (8).
- 18 Small shot (8).
- 22 Baiting (8).

Yesterday's crossword: Across: 3 Shatters, 8 Exile, 9 Remained, 11 Tortoise, 12 Tree, 13 Style, 18 Slave, 19 Undo, 22 Regulate, 24 Precursor, 25 Hawk, 26 Treachery. Down: 1 Pithy, 2 Score, 3 Strala, 4 Host, 5 Tie, 6 Enigma, 7 Sudden, 10 Bolder, 11 Riled, 16 Pardon, 18 Puppet, 19 Adhere, 20 Vague, 21 Baiting, 22 Rear, 23 Gilt.

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| 3. Faster warm-up | 7. More mileage |
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(CHINA)

LTD.

Frederick Ellis Looks At A CITY WHERE DESPAIR HAS NO ADDRESS

I HAVE just been reading 14 pages of jobs vacant in the New York Times.

Column after column of jobs: salesmen-to-scientists, office boys-to-boss jobs, Wages of £17 10s. for the office boy to £10,500 a year for a sales director.

Does that sound like a depression? Does that look as though American industry is about to totter?

You will find few signs of depression in New York, except the threat to raise the price of a cup of coffee from 8d. to 10d. And there is little talk of depression either. True, nobody expects 1954 to be the super-fatted boom of 1953. But there is no despair.

Cracked a Wall Street operator: "If you ask anybody if a depression is coming you might just as well ask if he is a Democrat or a Republican."

Only the Democrats, their party out of power after 20 years, are talking depression. And they hope that if they talk long enough and loud enough it will carry them back to office.

TWO BAROMETERS

NEW York has two depression barometers—the Stock Market and the night clubs like the swell El Morocco and the Stork Club. Neither does well with a depression round the corner. Wall Street is on the up and up, and the El Morocco, where a good steak costs 35s., is turning customers away every night.

And there are other signs. On Park Avenue, the Bond Street of New York, the demolition squads are tearing down a 25-story block of flats to make way for an office skyscraper. Yet the flats were built only 25 years ago. But offices earn more money, so down with the flats.

Just across the way, in the lush Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the vast General Motors Corporation (Chevrolet, Buick, Cadillac) is holding a show of 1954 models. Car-crazy Americans storm the hotel all day to get a look at the cars. The queue goes round the block and inside it like a Rugby scrum.

You can get a car for 2,500 upwards. And you get a lot of car for that.

New York's streets are choked with cars—big, chromium plated, dazzling models. Taxicabs of violent hues screech up the wide streets, making Fifth Avenue a sort of Silverdome. You really believe that every American owns a car.

And the quickest lesson any Christopher Columbus learns is not to cross the road until the traffic lights halt this tearing stream of cars.

But, oh, the cost of living! Wages may seem high by British pay packets, but the price of life is even higher.

In my modest hotel I can get a bacon-and-egg breakfast for 12s. 6d. I get the same thing for 6s. 6d. round at the drug store—food on the right, toothpaste on the left.

That is the yardstick of prices. Everything else is equally dear. So no wonder Americans holidaying in Britain think things are cheap.

ONE TOPIC

HERE they talk of only one thing—Communism. Although Moscow is thousands of miles away from New York, I almost expect to run into Malenkov on ritzy Park Avenue. And with snow on his boots. For the temperatures are often down to 22 degrees below freezing point.

You cannot talk with anyone in this city for more than a few minutes before they get on to Communism.

Brokers, business men, cab-drivers, soda jerkers (they pour out the soft drinks), rich men, poor men—they all have a deadly dread of the Commies. They talk as though the country is overrun with Reds under the beds, Reds on the brain.

I am no politician, but old Joe McCarthy, the nation's chief Red-hunter, is in the national hero class among these anti-Reds in New York.

'SHELTER END'

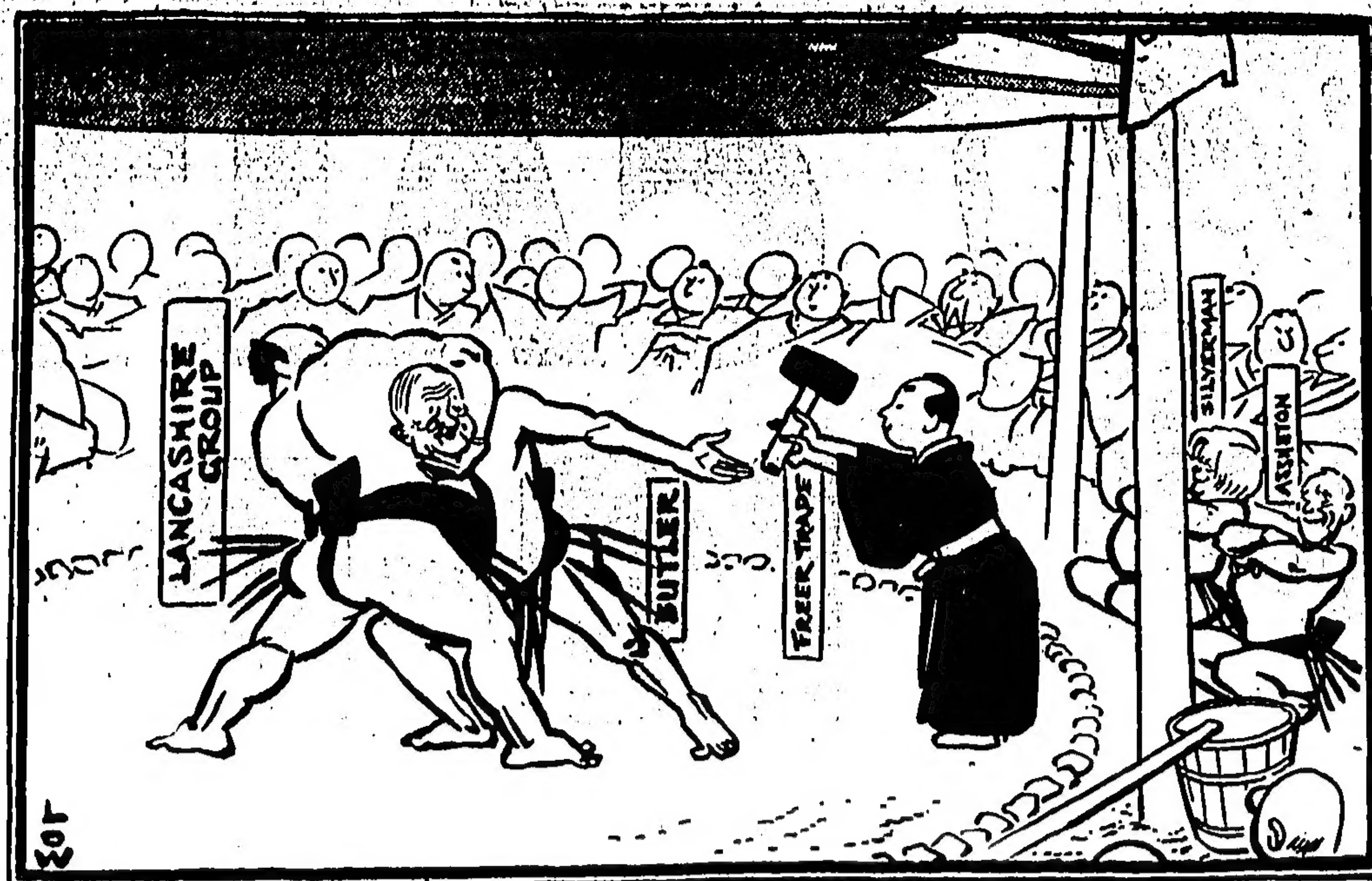
THERE is a hysteria about the town, symbolised by the startling yellow air-raid shelter signs familiar in wartime Britain.

Every office block, every hotel, has its "shelter end." But I should hate to be in the alleged shelter, say, on the 37th floor of any skyscraper when an old-fashioned block-buster fell, let alone an atom bomb.

You can trace all this hysteria back to Pearl Harbour. Then the Japs caught the Americans "with their pants down."

A rich banker said: "You don't make the same mistake twice—you just have to be sure."

Sure of everything but themselves. WEATHER NOTE.—The temperature in New York has been so low that the Arctic ice-breaker vessel Westwind keeps the shipping lanes clear in New York's Hudson River.



JAPANESE WRESTLING

World Copyright by arrangement with the Manchester Guardian

A NIGHT OUT TO RED MUSIC

WE are off to sample the joys of night life in the Democratic Sector of Greater Berlin, which is what the Russians prefer to call their chunk of the former German capital.

But right at the outset we encounter a hitch. Four West German taxi-drivers in a row stoutly refuse to consider the project.

In vain we assure them that for the duration of the Foreign Ministers' conference everyone in the Eastern sector is all smiles. They say no—the risk of having their taxicabs confiscated is too big.

At last we find a willing driver and, after a 20-minute journey, here we are at the neon-lighted Budapest Restaurant in the middle of Stalin Avenue. The place is packed.

Except for a sprinkling of smartly turned-out Red Army officers, who are dining quietly, the standard of dress—especially among the women—is not stimulating.

The women have dumpy, shapeless figures, and their clothes look as if they are home made. One or two are wearing a sketchy semblance of evening dress, but they manage to look in this finery as if they are taking part in a Christmas charade. The whole scene is of the greatest respectability and unquenchable provincialism.

MIXTURE

A HUNGARIAN gypsy orchestra is playing with great abandon.

Rather unexpectedly it mingles nostalgic waltz tunes of the "imperial" era with such capitalistic favourites as "Whispering."

We offer to share a table with another couple, a middle-aged man and wife. After we have ordered our caviar, steaks, and Hungarian champagne, the man engages us in talk, speaking passable English.

He gives it as his opinion, and in a loud voice too, that "There aren't many real Communists here in Eastern Germany, Socialists, yes. Communists, no. We don't like the Reds and if we ever get a chance to prove it there will be no mistake made."

This seems rather odd as he doesn't lower his voice and there is no looking over his shoulder as he speaks.

RENE MacCOLL samples cafe society behind That Curtain

Presently he pays his bill, wishes us goodnight, and leaves with his wife.

Their places are instantly taken by a young couple who entwined their arms round each other's neck, gaze wordlessly into each other's eyes, and occasionally sip red Georgian wine.

FREEZING

LET'S leave them to it, and, passing on the stairs a big oil painting of Stalingrad being rebuilt, make our way to a night club.

Although the temperature is far below freezing, there is a group of shivering citizens waiting patiently in the street outside the night club, which has got the house-full notice up.

But our taxicab mutters "Auslander" (foreigner) to the uniformed chucker-out, who lets us slip inside amid plaintive cries from those who have been waiting. The interior resembles a dank and gloomy barn. To reach the dance room you walk through a shabby, concrete tunnel, for all the world like an underground passage at a disused sports stadium.

Here the customers are much younger. The East German

equivalent of the bobbysoxer sits drinking wine through a straw.

The band is indistinguishable from a thousand bands in a thousand dance palaces the world over—puce dinner jackets, crimson bow-ties, false lapel ornaments made of feathers, and in front of each instrumentalist a cardboard plaque displaying the band's name—Fred's.

A heavily-built man wearing the sort of suit favoured by Chicago mobsters in the 1920's approaches with a rather threatening air and taps me on the shoulder. How now? A challenge? But no—all he wants is to inform me politely that there is whitewash on my sleeve.

MERRYMAKING

WE have a chat. He tells me that he is a "commissar" and assures me that he wishes America well. I inform him that I am English, not American, at which he says that he likes England too. "Politics," he says. "Ah, there is a time and place for everything, everything. Now is the time for merry-making." And over to the crowded bar we go together for a glass of

Chinese brandy that brings the tears to my eyes.

Now the floor is clear and a fancy dress competition is in progress. The participants—all girls—walk slowly round the tables and every now and then one of the watching crowd hands his vote slip to the girl who has captured his fancy.

FLASHBACK TO THE WESTERN SECTOR. Running one of Berlin's best restaurants (he started it in 1920) is Edwin Roesch, who from 1903 to 1911 managed an hotel on the site of the present Unilever House at Blackfriars Bridge.

His Berlin visitors' book, saved from looting and blitz, has page after page of history among its signatures.

You can see the signature of the notorious Ernst Roehm,

ROEHM ... died 1934. "purged" by Hitler in 1934. And under it, Himmler's name—

HIMMLER ... died 1945. and you know what happened to him.

Says Mr Roesch today: "They were a nondescript lot, those Nazis. They preferred beer to wine."

WHO WILL THE NEXT POPE BE?

A Cardinal from Stalin's home might be chosen....But if a prophecy came true, there would be a sailor Pope.

BY MICHAEL DERRICK

WHETHER the Pope is in good health or bad, there is always speculation about who his successor will be.

Today Roman Catholics everywhere are praying for the full return to health of Pius XII. But the gossips of Rome make and compare lists of those Cardinals whom they judge to be *papabile*, or suitable candidates for election.

One of the Cardinals now living in Rome was born in Soviet territory—in Georgia, where Stalin was born—and there are some who think that he may be chosen to succeed to the throne of St Peter.

He is Gregory Petr XV, Cardinal Agagianian, Armenian Patriarch of Cilicia. Still under sixty, the bearded Cardinal is a magnificent figure who could occupy the papal throne with impressive dignity.

More probable, however, is the choice of yet another Italian Pope to succeed Pius XII. Very few seriously think it will be an American.

Many speak of the Cardinal of Bologna, Giacomo Cardinal Lercaro. He is sometimes called the Don Camillo of the Sacred College, because of his enterprising handling of relations with the Communist mayor of that city.

Others think of Giuseppe Cardinal Siri, Archbishop of Genoa. At 47 Cardinal Siri is the youngest member of the Sacred College and likely, say some, to be not the next Pope but the next but one.

But the more credulous, if they want to speculate about the identity of the next Pope, turn to a curious document known as the Prophecy of St Malachy. This is a long series of Latin mottoes, said to describe each Pope from Celestine II in the middle of the 12th century until the end of the world.

If this document is accepted as authentic and reliable prophecy, the present Pope will have only six successors. In other words, the world may be expected to come to an end in about 100 years' time. But no one need start worrying for his grand-children, because the Catholic Church does not attach any importance to the prophecies of St Malachy, well known as they have been for three and a half centuries.

For the present Pope, Pius XII, the motto given in St

Malachy's Prophecy is "Pastor Angelicus," the Angelic Shepherd, and most of those who have seen him will say that the title fits him well.

The successor of the present Pope, according to this catalogue, is to be "Pastor et Nauta"—a Shepherd and a Sailor. Here is a clue that limits the choice considerably.

Cardinal Griffin, the Archbishop of Westminster, served in the Royal Naval Air Service during the 1914 war, before he went to study for the priesthood; although it may be thought doubtful whether this justifies his description as a sailor. Cardinal Gilroy, now Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, was a sailor who served as a naval wireless operator at Gallipoli.

But perhaps the word "Sailor" is simply meant to show that the new Pope will have to cross the seas, and will come from the other side of the ocean. Perhaps he will be one of the unprecedentedly large number of Cardinals at present to be found in Latin America.

Some of the mottoes in St Malachy's Prophecy have proved plausible. The one for Benedict XV, who was Pope through the years of the 1914 war and the Bolshevik Revolution, was "Religio Populorum"—Religion Laid Waste—a prophecy made true by Lenin.

Pius VI, whom Napoleon's troops kidnapped and carried off to France, was "Perigrinus Apostolicus," an Apostolic Wanderer. Pius IX, who was Pope when the House of Savoy took first the Papal States and then the city of Rome from the papacy, had the motto "Crux de cruce," a cross from the cross—and the emblem of the House of Savoy was a cross.

But despite such coincidences, it has been fairly conclusively shown that the prophecies of St Malachy are a forgery, made at the end of the sixteenth century in an attempt to secure the election to the papacy of a particular Cardinal for whom an obviously suitable motto was inserted at the appropriate place in the series.

St Malachy, whose name was thus taken in vain, was Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland in the twelfth century. He introduced the Cistercian Order to Ireland, where it flourishes to this day, and died in the arms of St Bernard, who was the virtual founder of that Order. But St Bernard made no reference to the supposed list of prophetic riddles when he wrote the life of St Malachy.

Alexander The Great Had Ices In His "NAAFI"

By J. W. TAYLOR

SALES of ice-cream and of refrigerators for preserving food have steadily increased in the last few years, perpetuating a usage that has an age-long history. So long, in fact, that historians are not quite certain who first made ice-cream. They have decided it was not the British, nor the Americans, nor the Italians, although they suspect that the latter brought their knowledge of ice-cream making to England a hundred years ago.

Thirsty Taste

Historians have it that over two thousand years ago Alexander the Great was partial to the diet during his many soldiering campaigns, and what he then equivalent to the modern "NAAFI" (National Army and Air Force Institute) had in such countries as Persia, India, and China. Alexander's taste for ice-cream was not a passing fancy. There was a time when the famous conqueror was campaigning on the burning plains of Asia Minor in the fourth century B.C.—a time when the world was a very different place from what it is now.

of the camp stores, so Alexander dispatched hundreds of slaves to climb the neighbouring mountains and bring back cooling snow from the summits which to freeze a mixture of honey and fruit juice for the refreshment of all. These early "ices" were said to be very tasty.

The Royal Charles's of England with, rather partial to the frozen "family drink," as it were. Charles I gave his French chef, Gervais Tassin, a pension of £20 as a reward for an ice-cream recipe, on condition that he kept the details a secret. After the unfortunate King's execution, Tassin is said to have returned to Paris and sold the recipe. It was for multi-coloured ice-cream, the recipe being bought by a Neapolitan café owner—hence "Neapolitan" ice.

A seventeenth-century equivalent of the modern household refrigerator was introduced by Charles II when he had an "ice house" constructed in St James's Park. At that time, these "ice houses" were built on the banks of many English country houses. Here ice was stored for preservation, and it was used for making ice-cream. The French, however, had a more sophisticated method of making ice-cream, and it was they who introduced it to England.

fact that liquid ammonia below "boil" at a temperature below the freezing point of water and was an invention of the nineteenth century. Up till 1873, when Faraday, the scientist, made this great discovery, the commonest method of freezing food entailed the use of natural ice.

Marco Polo, the famous 13th century Venetian explorer, found frozen milk being sold from barrows in the streets of Chinese cities. His memoirs record that this delicacy had been known in China for a thousand years. Marco took the recipe back with him to Venice, and thus did the Italians have their first taste of a product they were later to develop with such success.

French Court

Historians would be wary to deny the suggestion that the French introduced ice-cream to England, although they will hold any confirmation, but it is a fact that in 1699 when Catherine de Medici, the French Queen, visited England, she brought with her a French cook who was a great expert in making ice-cream. The English, however, were not so keen on the French dish.

Headache

Do not wait patiently for your suffering to end. Take 2 tablets of CAFASPIN dissolved in half a glass of water, and headache will soon vanish.

CAFASPIN

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by our Staff Photographers

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Marine Dept. Farewell Party.
Sino-British Club Dinner Party.
Canadian Memorial Service at Sai Wan.
Valentine Dance at Kowloon Tong Club.
H.K. Technical College "AT HOME".
British Medical Association Dance.
Northumberland & Durham Association Dinner Dance.
Opening of Kowloon Canton Railway Club.
Latin-American Association Dinner Dance.
Wah Yan Old Boys Association Dance.
H.K. Stage Club "TARTUFFE".
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DEEP IN THE JUNGLE THE MAYAS PRAY

From Frank Litton

San Antonio, British Honduras. DEEP in the jungle, incense tapers are burning before the secret, overgrown temples of the ancient Mayas. And the primitive, little brown-skinned Maya Indians of today are praying to their gods.

They hope that their humble tributes will ward off the danger of a People's United Party victory in the forthcoming elections — which could sway the fate of British Honduras. For the powerful PUP wants to turn British Honduras into a sister republic of adjoining Guatemala.

The little men — they are less than five feet tall — periodically leave their homes, their sweet corn patches, their rice fields in charge of the women.

Beforehand, they tell them they are going to improve the aid of "the old ones." These, they sometimes evasively assure white missionaries, are their forefathers who once erected the temples in the age of the great Maya civilisation — although missionaries fear that "the old ones" are the gods who once demanded human sacrifice.

AGITATORS

The Mayas are deeply fearful of the paid pro-Guatemalan agitators sent to their villages, where the wattle-framed huts with palm-thatched roofs cluster like beehives round the conical hills.

They are afraid they will again experience a hated rule, linking them with Spanish Guatemala.

So they set off, carrying bows and poisoned arrows to guard them from the jaguars, and pass like shadows along the secret, orchid-bordered tracks to the temples.

There, before the strangely carved stone pyramids, they hold their ceremonies in the shade of bronzed-leaf mahogany trees.

They burn the incense tapers made of lengths of rope soaked in copal gum. Stripped to the waist, and in wide, flowing yellow trousers, they

perform the ancient voodoo dances in the hope that the "old ones" will intervene to guard them. To watch them are only vivid tropical birds — brilliant macaws, rainbow-hued turkeys, grey-speckled vultures.

There runs only a one-way track from the village of San Antonio which, like all the Mayan settlements, lies within a few miles of the Guatemalan frontier.

JUSTICE

The track leads west to the coast, where British justice rules. It once ran eastwards, too, into Guatemala. But the Mayas let the jungle swallow that stretch, lest they would fight to death any attempt to reopen it.

Modesta, wife of the former chief of San Antonio, explained to me why the menfolk seek the aid of the "old ones".

Wearing her dirndl-styled white skirt and an off-the-shoulder white blouse decorated with Mayan symbolic embroidery, she left her five little children for a moment to tell me:

"Once my people were thick as the sweet corn in this land, but the Spaniards came and killed us and drove us out, and the jungle overran our temples."

"Afterwards the British came and we flowered back though today there are only ten thousand of us living along the frontier. My grandfather came back here seventy years ago to avoid the 'free labour' under those Spanish men in Guatemala across the border. We want to remain in free freedom under Britain's rule."

Then she went back to swing, with a bare foot, the hammock which cradled her sleeping baby.

From Lord Ismay in Paris comes new light on the question that has the world guessing

WINSTON RETIRE? WHY, HE WON'T EVEN LET ME DO THAT!

PARIS. WHAT is all this about the possibility of Sir Winston Churchill retiring? Tell that to General Lord "Pug" Ismay, one of Churchill's closest friends and at present Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

"Why," says Ismay, "he won't even let me retire, least of all himself."

Ismay, who loathes his exile in Paris, has been pleading with Sir Winston for more than a year to allow him to retire. His ambition is to go back to his farm. To Ismay's entreaties, Sir Winston has a stock set of replies. "Pug" — this with a simulated catch in his voice — "you can't do this to me!" Or, (this is the latest one), "Pug, if you leave NATO I will conscript you into the Cabinet."

Ismay hoped he would be allowed to resign next April when his two-year term is up. Instead he finds himself committed to staying in till the end of the year. Since Ismay is determined to leave, then, the British Cabinet are already considering his possible successor.

SAM WHITE'S PARIS NEWSLETTER

Another candidate is Canada's Foreign Minister Mr. Lester Pearson. But his Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, is reluctant to release him.

Meanwhile Lord Ismay dreams of his farm. But his dreams are interrupted by occasional nightmares. What if a suitable successor cannot be found and he finds himself once again, the victim of Sir Winston's blandishments?

DESIGNER'S PARTY

IN a week when Paris dress designers are feverishly putting the finishing touches to their spring collections one of them, the fashionable, hazel-eyed Jacques Fath, took time off to throw a dinner party.

Like all his parties it had a touch of fantasy. This one was filmed in Clocrux. Almost all the guests were titled and the women were, of course, all Fath customers. More than that — they were the women who, by being seen at his collections and by wearing his clothes, gave him his earliest start as a fashionable designer. Among them: Princess Troubetzkoy, the beautiful Viscountess d'Ay, the Countess de Polignac, and the Countess de Solman. Countess

MAN has just begun to look for uranium. Only a few years ago it was an unimportant metal used almost exclusively as a ceramic colouring agent. No one cared much about it. Today it is the essential feed material for the great atomic energy plants of America and other countries. It is the base of the atomic energy pyramid and — it is hard to find.

It is almost as though some wise Providence, distrustful of man's wisdom, had hidden it. For example, uranium from the famed Shinkolobwe Mine in the Belgian Congo must travel hundreds of miles before it reaches a seaport, and must then make a much longer ocean journey before it reaches the United States. It was hidden — at least, not discovered — until 1915.

Similarly, uranium from Canada's Great Bear Lake must travel fifteen hundred miles from its source — 20 miles from the Arctic Circle — before it reached a railroad, and it can make this journey through icy waters but a few months of the year. Providence kept the secret of this deposit until 1930.

Boiling Up

Such uranium as has been found in the United States is deposited for the most part in the sandstone of the Colorado plateau. Far back in geological history, this uranium was probably brought to the surface by volcanic action or the boiling up of hot ashes and liquids from the restless depths of the earth. Over the ages, many of the rocks in which the uranium was deposited have been worn away, and much of the uranium itself has been dissipated. Some of it, however, by a mechanism not thoroughly understood, has been concentrated in tiny, inaccessible pockets in the desert sandstone.

The first uranium was found on the plateau at the turn of the century, but an intensive search is still going on to discover all the places where these pocket deposits have been hidden away.

One could hardly expect prospectors to burn up much energy or bankers to dig very deeply into their pockets simply to locate a mineral that up to World War II was used mainly as a colouring agent for porcelain and stained glass, and they did not. But in 1938 something happened that spurred the search for uranium deposits. Radium was discovered by Mme Curie in Paris. The connection between uranium and radium is that uranium always contains an infinitesimal amount of radium — about one part in three million — and, with radium selling at \$200,000 per gram, the search in desert parts of the world was frantic.

What Makes An Atom Bomb

The first of a revealing series of articles by
GORDON DEAN
Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1950-1953

One of the richest uranium-radium deposits was discovered at Joachimsthal, in Bohemia. The Joachimsthal area has a colourful past. It also has an active present and future, for it is today under the control of the Russians.

In both Saxony, which is today a part of Russian Germany, and Bohemia, which is today a part of Russian Czechoslovakia, there is an extremely rich mineral region. It is located in Erzgebirge range, which separates the two countries. The region has been mined since the latter part of the twelfth century.

Three hundred years later the mines of Joachimsthal turned up a little-known mineral, pitchblende, in heavy blue-black veins containing uranium. Uranium had come into demand because of its use as a colouring agent. The mines flourished. With the discovery of radium at the turn of the last century, international attention was again focused on the mines, which for a period enjoyed a world monopoly in that elusive and extremely costly element.

Today some of the most productive pitchblende mines in the fabulous Erzgebirge range are located at Joachimsthal. Although the richest ore was probably taken out long ago, thousands of slave labourers are today feverishly scratching away in the lower levels, extracting the remaining ore to feed the Russian atomic effort. Additional thousands are busy in the many mines of Saxony, where there is an apparently plentiful supply of lower-grade ore.

Inaccessible

Unfortunately, the United States is a have-not nation when it comes to pitchblende. Only in certain isolated areas has it been found, and the amounts have been small. But uranium does occur in the United States, where it appears usually in an ore known as carnotite.

When we speak of the Colorado plateau we mean an area of approximately 130,000 square miles located in Eastern Utah, northwestern New Mexico, northeastern Arizona, and Colorado west of the Rocky Mountains. It is an erosion-starved land of many colours, a land of sharp-walled mesas, deep canyons, and little water. Roads are few, steep and rocky. The uranium-bearing ore is found most frequently in places that are most inaccessible — the canyon walls near the tops of the mesas.

It is here that prospectors tap away with hand picks and await anxiously the click of the Geiger counter. And when the click comes, it is here that the first exploratory holes are dug back in the candidate layers of the tableland. An ore body is considered large if it

contains a few thousand tons — not tons of uranium but tons of ore, for the ore in such pockets contains only about three to ten pounds of uranium to each ton of ore.

This seems a hard way to find uranium, and fortunately there is another. This involves boring down from the mesa top with diamond drills. In this way one can take samplings of the ore bodies that slant back into the mesas from the walls. The extreme irregularity of the deposits and the risks involved in exploring for low-grade ores, however, make extensive drilling impossible for other than large companies and government agencies.

Hard Way

In 1948, therefore, the Atomic Energy Commission, with the assistance of the U.S. Geological Survey, commenced a systematic diamond-drilling programme, guided by expert government geologists. The drilling is actually performed by private companies working under contract to the government on the basis of so many dollars per foot. Since the cost would be prohibitive if one were to drill systematically the whole vast area of the Colorado plateau, emphasis has been placed on the mineral belt in the southwestern part of the State of Colorado.

But even diamond drilling is a hard way to find ore. One of the greatest problems connected with prospecting on the plateau, whether by "sour" methods, or diamond-drilling methods, is water. In the spring, water is readily available, but in the late summer and autumn it becomes scarce, and hauls of eight to ten miles are common. Is there no easier way to find uranium?

Airborne radioactivity-detection equipment, mounted on helicopters and light aircraft, is being used to develop a simple, fast way of covering this vast area, and the results have been encouraging. But even this process presents problems. Since these instruments, known as scintillometers, which are more sensitive than Geiger counters, are designed to pick up gamma radiation from uranium deposits and since the intensity of these radiations decreases to fifty percent at about four hundred feet, it means that the planes must fly low — in the neighbourhood of five hundred feet.

Ore Bodies

Better results are obtained by flying at even lower altitudes, but flying so low the canyon walls through tricky air currents at best a hazardous business. More sensitive scintillometers, however, are being perfected which will remove some of the hazards of aerial survey.

Once a discovery is made, the miner must have a place to sell his ore within hauling distance of his mines, and he must be able to sell it at a price that will give him a profit. As ore bodies are discovered, the Atomic Energy Commission must therefore encourage private industry to erect ore-buying stations and processing plants. There are already fifteen points scattered throughout the plateau where ore can be delivered and sold, and the Commission publishes the guaranteed prices paid for ore delivered to any of these stations.

In recent years the known limits of the mineral belt of the Colorado plateau have been widened. In 1951, for example, new discovery was made at Grants, New Mexico, close to the right-of-way of the Santa Fe Railroad and in full view of a well-travelled highway.

Other interesting finds have been made in states as far removed from the old Colorado mineral belt as North Dakota. One discovery follows another. All such discoveries will not be made by scintillometers carried in aeroplanes. They will not all be found by diamond drilling. Some will be found by persons who have not had the benefit of a degree in engineering or experience in prospecting for minerals.

TOTING THEM UP

STATISTICIANS in Paris are occupying themselves with the steady diminution of the exiled Sultan of Morocco's entourage as he has moved from one place of exile to another. When he left North Africa last year he had with him 300 concubines and three wives. Eight concubines were left behind. He removed from Morocco the bulk of his harem with him, only seven concubines and two wives.

At the time he was estimated to have 100,000 francs in his pocket, but he was not allowed to take more than 10,000 francs.

found, to make available drilling tools and mining and concentrating equipment. It must be prepared to lend money and furnish other inducements in order to get from the bowels of the earth — very fast — the precious metal that may spell the difference between a slave and a free world.

Is the Commission garnering all the uranium ore that is available to the Western World? The answer is "no." Someone has calculated that one part in each 250,000 parts of the earth's crust is uranium. On this basis uranium is a thousand times as plentiful as gold, a hundred times as plentiful as silver, and almost as plentiful as lead or zinc.

In one sense, this is encouraging, but it is also disheartening. Although uranium is literally everywhere (I have heard it said there are several pounds in the Washington Monument), most of it is simply not concentrated enough to mine it economically. So, unless we can secure uranium either from high-grade deposits or as a by-product of some other mining operation, the cost of extraction is far too great to be seriously considered.

Too Costly

Let's take an extreme example. It is well known that magnesium is extracted economically from sea water. It is also known that in one cubic mile of sea water there are about five tons of uranium. We could get this uranium, but let us consider for a moment what it would cost.

In the first place, magnesium is much more prevalent in sea water than uranium. It has been estimated that if we were to build a plant the size of a normal, economical magnesium-sea-water processing plant, we would get on the order of only fifty to seventy pounds of uranium from it per year. Two scientists several years ago calculated that to obtain uranium from sea water at a rate of one hundred tons per year, enough to make it a mildly interesting source, we would need a plant capable of processing 12,000,000 tons of sea water per hour. The cost of such a plant was estimated at about 150 billion dollars.

When we speak of Canada and the Congo and Colorado as containing "rich" deposits, we have perhaps not chosen a very descriptive word. Only in a relative sense are they rich. It takes scores of gondola cars loaded with ore from such deposits to give us the uranium needed to make one atomic bomb. Actually, we mine some ores that are so low in grade that it requires hundreds of gondola cars of ore to produce the equivalent of one bomb. Most place the greatest possible emphasis upon exploration — exploration for "rich" deposits.

Eyes Open

Wherever members of the Commission have travelled in foreign lands we have preached the gospel that the security of the Western World may depend upon such a simple thing as people keeping their eyes open. Every American, old man looking for "black gold" in a foreign jungle is entitled in his duty to his country to at least master the basic information on the geology of uranium.

And the same applies to every mountain climber, every big game hunter, and for that matter, every athlete. If the United States is to possess atomic superiority so overwhelming that no aggressor would dare provoke a conflict, if we are to be able to exterminate any aggressor so foolish as to attack us, we must remember that such distasteful as Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo were foolish to this extent, it becomes clear that we cannot rely solely on the so-called "rich" deposits. We must seek uranium where it can be mined economically.

Low Content

In Florida and in the Northwest, there are extensive deposits of phosphate. These contain uranium. The uranium content is very low, but the enormous tonnage of rock available contains important quantities of uranium and other valuable materials. Including the phosphate, these deposits are useful in the manufacture of fertilizer and certain chemicals. Overlaying these deposits in Florida is a type of soil called "the beach sand" which contains small quantities of uranium.

Some will be found by "accident," and it is one of the Commission's responsibilities to encourage such "accidents" by spreading the word concerning uranium. To this end, the Commission prepared a book entitled "Prospecting for Uranium." Since 1949 the Government Printing Office has sold approximately 100,000 copies of this prospecting handbook.

In countries where there is no uranium, governments, the United States must be prepared, when new deposits are

found, to make available drilling tools and mining and concentrating equipment. It must be prepared to lend money and furnish other inducements in order to get from the bowels of the earth — very fast — the precious metal that may spell the difference between a slave and a free world.

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If one is to think upon the problem of getting uranium, he must, for any understanding of it at all, have in his mind's eye many pictures. He must, for example, be able to picture Shinkolobwe, deep in the bushland of southeastern Katanga Province in the Congo. He must picture a great open gash in the earth which reveals the world's richest uranium mine. He must know also that there are people behind such an operation, courageous and friendly men like Edgar Sengier of the Union Minière, men who deal in "blue chips" but who have yet never haggled when the defence of the Western World was the issue.

Elusive Metal

He must be able to picture barges, coursing their way south from the Arctic Circle, carrying the ore of the Great Bear Lake, and in so doing he must see that ore being lifted from those barges, trucked across portages to the next waterway, there again to be re-loaded.

To have any appreciation at all of the problems involved in the search for this elusive metal, he must be able somehow to picture a grizzled prospector in the lonely reaches of the Colorado plateau tapping away at an outcropping somewhere high on a mesa; Congressmen urging on behalf of the miners that the preposterous rocky roads of the region be improved so that they may get their ore to the market; miners asserting that the procedure for assaying their samples is unfair; colleges insisting that their scientists be given a grant to work on the problem of extracting uranium from low-grade ore; geologists leaving the Commission's employ when appropriations are cut; diamond drillers insisting that with inflation the price per foot of drilling must be increased; Indians of the Navajo tribe meeting in sober council to work out some arrangement whereby this new bright metal discovered on their reservation would not be sold for a mess of pottage.

Incentive

Yes, one must be able to picture, if even in a very vague fashion, five commissioners in Washington, D.C., attempting to find a formula whereby an incentive can be provided to explore and mine, without at the same time pouring taxpayers' money down some pack-rat hole in the Western desert.

And he must understand the strong and understandable proprietary feeling which prevails in so many countries of the world, such as India and Brazil and Australia, countries which are most reluctant to deplete their natural resources which may someday spell for them great future blessings in terms of cheap power.

It seems obvious to me that if we are to continue to get ore from abroad we must be prepared also to give up certain information and equipment and technology which will aid these countries in the development of their own atomic programmes. But there will be more on this in the chapter on "The International Atom."

Meanwhile, let us see what happens to the ore after it is mined, and passes into the hands of the Atomic Energy Commission.

(Copyright 1953 by Gordon Dean)

SOCCER ON THE INSIDE

(Edited by Marshall Fallows)

It is not always the glamour in soccer that makes most appeal to the promising younger player who finds himself with a choice of club. Those with a reputation for giving youngsters a fair deal are favourites. Young hopefuls can be influenced by signs of a family spirit within a club.

That is why West Ham have been so successful in recruiting young players. They have a young manager in 39-year-old Ted Fenton. His approach has been so friendly and sincere.

That is why he has persuaded several youngsters to sign for West Ham, when previously they had had visions of joining one of the bigger, more fashionable clubs.

The result is that West Ham have one of the best collections of young talent in the country. Nor need they be concerned at their Cup failure.

Their young players have served them well. It was not surprising that in the heat of a Cup tie, Fenton would have to exist to take their chances.

Another Scottish selector watch-dog, West Ham's replay with Blackpool. He must have gone back confirming the high opinion of West Ham's inside-left John Dick that was formed by Fenton. Dick is the selector who was at Upton Park the previous Saturday.

Yet Dick was a Glasgow Rangers fan for years he cherished the hope of one day wearing their blue shirt. Fenton impressed on Dick the better chance he would have at Upton Park. "Why, you will play for Scotland in two or three years," he said.

Today Fenton admits that this was only his cheerful, hopeful way of encouraging the lad. Now he realises his words may come true, only sooner. Dick is likely to be chosen for the Scottish "B" team to play England next month.

Another youngster chose West Ham before Newcastle or Sunderland. I refer to Malcolm Mugrove, an outside-left only 20 years old who is sure to get a first team chance before the season ends.

Mugrove played rugby at Morpeth Grammar School, captained the county team from scrum-half and had a North of England trial.

Father Billy, who was an outside-left with Millwall 30 years ago, but broke an ankle after four seasons and gave up playing.

It was a nice gesture by West Ham to give their re-

serves the chance of an expensive paid trip to Blackpool for the replay. About 10 availed themselves of the offer.

Yes, AMERICAN STAR American soccer star Otto Dettler may soon be playing in Britain. If the U.S. Army give him a European posting he is likely to rejoin Wycombe Wanderers, the club he helped for several seasons after the war.

Dettler played outside-right in the USA team beaten 6-3 by England in the Yankee Stadium, New York, last year. His brother, Rolf, was centre-half.

He has just written to Dulwich Hamlet's Michael Partridge, an old schoolmate and colleague at Wycombe.

"He still has 19 months' army service and he hopes to finish it in Europe," says Partridge. "I would like him to join me at Dulwich, but imagine him wanting to go back to Wycombe."

Dettler, a former footballer, joined Wycombe in the 1940-7 season. He became reserve team captain and made many appearances in the senior side.

When Crystal Palace winger Leslie Felt took out on the field his right foot is strapped up with pink surgical plaster.

He says the plaster is there to hold the dislocated foot together.

Manager Laurie Scott understands Felt's disinclination to part with his old and worn boots. Scott still turns out in practice game in the same pair of boots he's been using for ten years.

"Toe-cups as soft as putty," he says, "but these boots are tried and trusted friends."

When Lionel Scott over, Grays (Corinthian League) had lost

their five previous matches. Since then their record is four victories in five games, with 18 goals against five conceded. Smith has missed watching only one Grays victory—when he played for Arsenal against Cup giant-killing Norwich City.

THE SECRET Albert Quixall and Alan Finney have developed such a grand understanding with each other that Sheffield Wednesday fans say they are the best right wing in the country. That is open to argument, but the fact is, their link-up is certainly becoming better and better.

The secret? Playing together in the same Army unit team two and sometimes three times a week.

—(London Express Service)

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HOLLYWOOD HEADLINES

MURDER AND SUICIDE ARE FLICKERING ACROSS THE SMALLER SCREEN OF TV

By JENNIFER JOHNS

Driven to bed and barred from my round of the studios by a special Californian mixture of smog-cough and flu, I spent much of one week watching the smaller screen of TV.

What I saw in five days of concentrated viewing has convinced me that Hollywood has nothing on America's television studios when it comes to gun and knuckle fights, straightforward murders, mass poisonings and suicides.

In five days there flickered (reception is not all that good yet) into my sick room a series in which a maniac had killed his family (all six of them) by setting loose cliff-top boulders on top of them during a picnic, a "sketch" in which an ex-policeman showed viewers how (if they must commit suicide) to do it really, neatly with no mess, a boxing story in which "Killer Fish" killed outright (four times) because he didn't like to see his girl friend sitting with someone else at the ring-side, and the life story of stunt men who have really died stunning. There was also the serial thriller, "Vampires of Space," but my doctor said "No!"

James Stewart said that he would never be able to get used to TV. It seems he is getting used to it. The other day he appeared on one of the most popular Sunday shows.

When a studio shot scenes of a London restaurant recently they rented a local restaurant and gave it the London air. Everything more discreet and formal. The only thing they forgot was a nod sign over the mirror: "You're lucky To Live in California!"

Jeanne Crain is one of the few stars who doesn't like out-of-the-country location work. Just back from the jungle she comments: "I'd love to see those old days come back when you just drove down to the studio to make a movie instead of

Hollywood.

The real-life front-page story of atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg may soon be filmed, judging by a report that one film company has acquired the rights of eleven of the most "exclusive" of the many newspaper articles which appeared at the time.

The company—Republic Pictures—has also assigned a screenwriter to fashion the script. This will mean his reading the 2,000-page official transcript of the Rosenberg trial.

It will also mean his treading gently around a thorny subject. There were so many people involved in the trial that it is estimated that it will take a research team "at least six months" to follow-up every character that the film may portray to make sure that no offence is given.

All this apart from the fact that the very making of the film will anger the thousands over here who still maintain (and loudly too) that the Rosenbergs were innocent.

After Mariene Dietrich's success at Las Vegas, agents thought it an opportune moment to try and sell the right to re-make the "Blue Angel" film in which she starred in 1930. Strangely, no studio is interested and the idea is now being offered to TV.

Doris Day likes that late slumber in the mornings. So much so that she has asked Jack Warner if she can report on the set at 10 instead of the usual 9 a.m. Jack has yielded—on condition that Doris continues working until 7 p.m. instead of the usual 6!

Protests by the hundred poured in for Bing Crosby recently after his first appearance on TV. Nothing wrong with his performance though. It was just that viewers didn't like the way he dressed. "You were too formal!" wrote one fan, "used to seeing you in an open-necked shirt and a sports-jacket. Keep it that way if you want to keep us." As Mr. Crosby does, he most probably will.

THE LITTLE ITEMS It's the little items—little by Hollywood standards, that is—make making such an expensive business. I discovered this yet again, the other day when Columbia producer Wallace MacDonald told me of the difficulty of getting "just 150 horses" for a herd sequence in "The White Stallion" at present finishing locations work in the Santa Susana Mountains near here.

"You'd think that laying on horses would be routine stuff around these parts," said Mr. MacDonald. "But not so. We got a bunch fixed up and had them all tried out in colour. They looked fine until we noticed that saddle marks showed up on every one of them. Saddle marks on wild ponies! In Arizona and New Mexico to round up some real wild ones for us. We sent 10 horse-trailers to pick them up and then we got them set to run in a bunch for the cameras. They run all right, but the trailers for the hills. We're still looking for them!"

NOVICES The 1954 Colony Athletic Championships—The above will take place at S.C.A. Stadium, Caroline Hill, on Monday, March 22, and Tuesday, March 23, each day, starting at 2 p.m. Entries will close on Monday, March 22, 1954. Entry forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, Hong Kong Amateur Athletic Association, P.O. Box 200, Hong Kong.

THE BUTTERMARKS The Buttermarks Ball will take place on Wednesday, February 24, 1954, at the S.C.A. Stadium, Caroline Hill, at 8 p.m. Tickets (Double or Single) are obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, Hong Kong Amateur Athletic Association, P.O. Box 200, Hong Kong.

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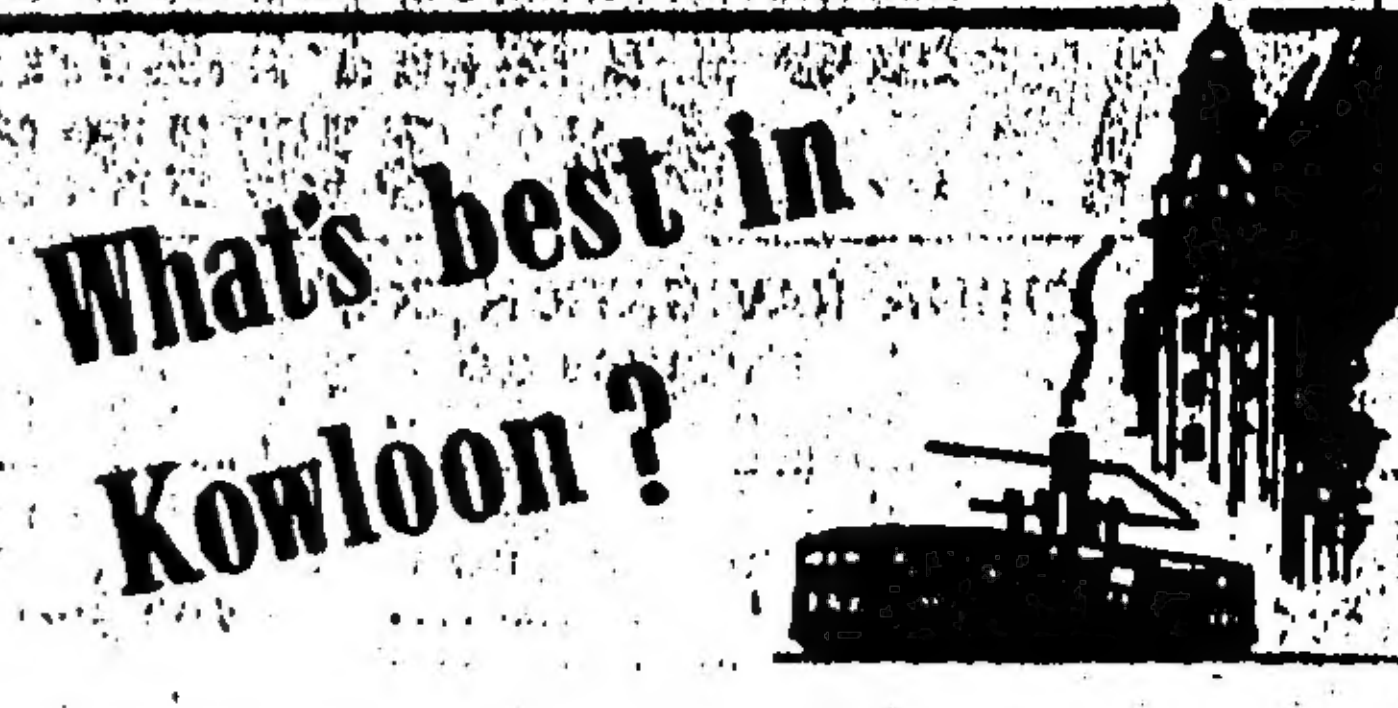
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SAILINGS TO		
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 22nd Feb.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 24th Feb.
* Sails from Cantonian Wharf		
ARRIVALS FROM		
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	3 p.m. 19th Feb.
"FAKHOI"	Shanghai	21st Feb.

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ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe	22nd Feb.

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Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

Sails		
"ASCANIUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Feb.
"AGAPENOR"	Göteborg, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London & Hamburg	23rd Feb.
"PELEUS"	Maritime, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Mar.
"AUTOMEDON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Mar.
"ATREUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Mar.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails		
"AUTOMEDON"	Liverpool	23rd Feb.
"ATREUS"	do	28th Feb.
"BELLEROPHON"	do	10th Mar.
"CATHARUS"	do	15th Mar.
"ALCINOUS"	18th Feb.	20th Mar.
"ANTIOCHUS"	24th Feb.	2nd Apr.
"CYCLOPS"	3rd Mar.	7th Apr.
"PERSEUS"	7th Mar.	13th Apr.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load and discharge cargo.

De La Rama Lines

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails		
"MUNCASTER CASTLE"	Sailed	7th Mar.
"TELEMACHUS"	do	18th Mar.
"DONA NATI"	do	1st Apr.
"MANGALORE"	28th Feb.	17th Apr.
"AJAX"	11th Mar.	2nd May

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL AND JAPAN

Sails		
"DONA ALICIA"	4th Mar.	20th Mar.
"BATAAN"	19th Mar.	20th Mar.
"MUNCASTER CASTLE"	4th Apr.	20th Apr.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route		
HK/Singapore	(DC-4)	9:00 a.m. Monday
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4)	9:00 a.m. Tuesday
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3)	9:30 a.m. Tue. & Fri.
HK/Hanoi/Hanoi	(DC-3)	9:30 a.m. Wednesday
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4)	7:00 a.m. Thursday
HK/Bangkok/Hanoi/Singapore	(DC-4)	12:00 noon Friday

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DEATHS

DRAKE — Francis, Charles, aged 11 years, deeply loved elder son of Frank and Muriel Drake, suddenly at Kowloon Hospital on February 18, 1954. Service at St. John's Cathedral at 9:30 a.m. Saturday, February 20, followed by Cremation Service at Government Crematorium, Diamond Hill, Kowloon.

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI SHIPPING CORPORATION

Ordinary Yearly General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation, 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, on Friday the 8th day of March, 1954, at Noon for the purpose of receiving and considering the reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1953, and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES OF THE CORPORATION

will be closed from Friday, the 18th of February to Friday, the 5th of March, 1954, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board,
MICHAEL W. TURNER,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 12th Jan., 1954.

NOTICE

ROYAL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION
Hong Kong

The Annual General Meeting of the Royal Engineers' Association will be held at the Naafi Club, Chatham Road, Kowloon on Tuesday, 23rd February, 1954 at 6.30 p.m. All past and present members of the Corps of Royal Engineers (including affiliated units) are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Notice is hereby given that the cargo of the ship "BATAAN" is to be loaded at the Victoria and Albert Museum, but none on show is made of gold.

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Queen's State Plate For Display

Queen Elizabeth's state plate, treasure of her ancestors, will be on show to the public for the first time from tomorrow until Easter Monday.

A collection of nearly 200 pieces of silver and gold, mostly from the Victorian and Albert Museum, but none on show is made of gold.

Only glass and silver pieces of silver have been sent for display from the Royal Collection of 300 years. "The solid gold would be far too tempting," a spokesman said today.

The plate includes state regalia and some of the more homely necessities.

The biggest and most elaborate is a gigantic winecooler, with room for seven dozen bottles of wine. The heavily carved 19th century piece, weighing 8,000 ounces, cost the Prince Regent later King George IV £2,500, and ran him up a debt which Parliament later had to pay by special grant.

It was the Prince Regent who added most of the foreign pieces to the collection, including some 17th century ivory and gilt German tankards and a shell cup and cover, made by Nicolaus Schmidt at Nuremberg in the late 16th century.

Queen Elizabeth's private plate is not included in the exhibition, but some shown is still used by her on state occasions. — China Mail Special.

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"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	12th April
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	26th April
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	10th May
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	24th May
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	7th June
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	21st June
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	5th July
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	19th July
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	2nd August
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	16th August
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	30th August
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	13th September
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	27th September
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	11th October
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	25th October
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	8th November
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	22nd November
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	6th December
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	20th December
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	3rd January
"CHUSAN"	Leaving London	17th January
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FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards		
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"SINGAPORE"	Leaving London	29th February
"SINGAPORE"	Leaving London	15th March
"SINGAPORE"	Leaving London	29th March
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"SINGAPORE"	Leaving London	20th December
"SINGAPORE"	Leaving London	3rd January
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"OBRA"	Leaving London	3rd January
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"EASTERN"	Leaving London	20th December
"EASTERN"	Leaving London	3rd January
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